**Structure Practice 69**

1. Helium is \_\_\_\_\_ all gases to liquefy and is impossible to solidify at normal air pressure.

1. more than difficult
2. the most difficult of
3. more difficult of
4. most difficult

答案：B

分析：考察句型 the most +adj. +of A(A中最…的一个),注意最高级前面要加定冠词the。

句子参考译文：氦气是所有气体中最难液化的,而且它在常压下是不可能固化的。

2. Every year Canadian \_\_\_\_\_\_ about 75 percent of their exports to the United States.

1. businesses that sell
2. selling businesses
3. businesses sell
4. that sell to businesses

答案：C

分析：分析句子结构，句子缺主语中心词和谓语。

句子参考译文：每一年加拿大的企业把它75％的商品出口到美国。

3. An innovator, ballerina Augusta Maywood was \_\_\_ a traveling company.

1. to form the first
2. the first to form
3. who formed the first
4. forming the first

答案：B

分析：sb. Be + the +序数词+ to do表示“某人是第几个做…的人”。

句子参考译文：作为一个芭蕾舞女演员,也是一个改革者，AM第一个成立旅游公司的人。

4. When water freezes in the cracks of rocks, \_\_\_\_\_ expands, causing the rocks to break apart.

1. it
2. but
3. then
4. and

答案：A

分析：通过分析，句子缺少主语，选A，用it指代water。

句子参考译文：当水在岩石的裂缝里结冰时，它就膨胀，引起岩石分裂。

5. With x-ray microscopes scientists can see through live insects \_\_\_ even through solid pieces of metal.

1. however
2. nevertheless
3. or
4. yet

答案：C

分析：这是平行结构考点的另一种考法，考连接词。凡是由并列连词and, but, or等以及关联连词both…and, either…or, neither…nor, not only…but also等连接的部分必须对等。

句子参考译文：通过X射线显微镜，科学家能够透视活的昆虫或者是金属的固体块。

6. Dennis Chavez of New Mexico \_\_\_\_\_ to the House of Representatives in 1930 and to the Senate in 1938.

1. when elected
2. elected
3. who was elected
4. was elected

答案：D

分析：分析句子的结构发现，句子缺谓语。“某人被选为…”中的动词elect要用被动语态。

句子参考译文：新墨西哥的DC在1930年被选为众议员，在1938年被选为参议员。

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are not leached out of soil, reclamation procedures are needed to restore the land’s productivity.

1. For concentration of salt
2. Salt concentrations that
3. If salt concentrations
4. With concentrations of salt

答案：C

分析：逗号前后有两个分句，且前一个分句缺少主语，则空格处必须填上前一个分句的主语，又因为第二个分句前没有连接词，则第一个分句的空格处必须要有一个连接词。C中if引导条件状语从句。

句子参考译文：假若盐的集结物没有从土壤中滤去的话，就需要进行土壤改良的步骤，恢复土地的生产力。

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ social crusade aroused Elizabeth Williams’ enthusiasm more than the expansion of educational facilities for immigrants to the United States.

1. No
2. Nothing
3. Not
4. None

答案：A

分析：考察not, no, none的区别。

None是“没有一人”的意思，相当于no one, 要求一个单数动词和单数代词与之相对应。用法是none of或者是none + does/did

Not是副词，

not a用于名词前，表示“一个也不；没有”。

not用于助动词、情态动词之后, 形成否定的句子。

not还可以用于代替整个短句，如Are you coming or not? 你来还是不来？

No可以作形容词和副词。作形容词的时候用在名词或者是代词前，如He is no fool.

他很精明；作副词的时候用在形容词前，如The sick man is no better.那病人一点也没有好转。

句子参考译文：除了为到美国的移民扩展教育设施以外，没有其它的社会改革活动能够激起EW的激情。

注：crusade：十字军东侵; (宗教性的)圣战; [喻]讨伐; 改革运动

crusade in favor of birth control节制生育运动

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ as 2500 B.C., the Egyptians used mirrors made of highly polished metal.

1. In early
2. As early
3. Early
4. Was as early

答案：B

分析：逗号后为完整的句子，逗号前出现的时间状语2500 B.C可推知逗号前作时间状语。选B，as early…as表示“早在…的时候”

句子参考译文：早在公元前2500年，埃及人就使用高度擦亮的金属作镜子。

10. The quantum theory states \_\_\_\_\_\_, such as light, is given off and absorbed in tiny definite units called quanta or photons.

1. energy that
2. that it is energy
3. it is energy
4. that energy

答案：D

分析：逗号前的分句有主语theory，谓语state,逗号后有谓语is given off and absorbed，显然空格处应填上逗号前分句的宾语和逗号的后分句的主语。这个任务就由宾语从句来完成。

句子参考译文：量子理论认为 , 能源，如光，是在被称为量子或者是光子的极小的一定单元里被释放和吸收的。

11. Quails typically have short rounded wings that enable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spring into full flight instantly when disturbed in their hiding places.

1. they
2. to their
3. its
4. them to

答案：D

分析：enable是及物动词，用法是enable sb./sth. to do sth

句子参考译文：北美鹑有着极具特色的短圆翅膀，能使它们在隐蔽的住所被打扰时，就立刻起飞。

12. Geysers are found near rivers and lakes, where water drains through the soil \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. surface below the deep
2. deep below the surface
3. the deep below surface
4. the deep surface below

答案：B

分析：句中空格应修饰其前的soil，正确的是B，B定语后置修饰soil，它的完整形式是which is deep below the surface.

句子参考译文：天然喷泉可以在河流或者是湖泊的附近找到， 那里水从低于土壤表面很多的地方流出。

13. Algebra generalizes certain basic laws \_\_\_\_\_ the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of all numbers.

1. govern
2. that govern
3. have governed
4. which they govern

答案：B

分析：空格前已经有句子的主语Algebra，谓语generalizes，宾语laws，空格后又有名词。则空格处应填上定语从句的先行词和谓语来修饰laws。

句子参考译文：代数总结了所有数字的加法，减法，乘法和除法的基本法则。

14. Even at low levels,\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. the nervous system has produced detrimental effects by lead
2. lead’s detrimental effects are producing the nervous system
3. lead produces detrimental effects on the nervous system
4. the detrimental effects produced by lead on the nervous system

答案：C

分析：空格处是句子的主句，考点是主句主谓宾的顺序。

句子参考译文：甚至在很低的水平内，铅都能造成对神经系统的危害.

15. \_\_\_\_\_ a lonely and rugged life, far from home and family.

1. However the early gold prospector often lived
2. The early gold prospector often lived
3. Not only did the early gold prospector often live
4. The early gold prospector often living

答案：B

分析：分析句子可知，句子缺主语和谓语。注意C中的not only应该和but also搭配用在一句话里面。

句子参考译文：早期的金矿开采者常常过着一种孤独的，艰难的生活，远离住所和家庭。